

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXXI

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 4, 1932

No. 5

TWELVE MILLION PERSONS NEED RELIEF

Forty Million American Citizens Living Below Health Standards

The following is a digest of the Monthly Survey of Business issued by the American Federation of Labor under date of February 19. It will be noted that the reduction of working hours is given prominence in the survey as a means of meeting the unemployment situation. While employers generally have not joined in this plan of relief, it seems to be the most practical so far offered.—Ed.

Already the serious human consequences of unemployment are apparent in American families—loss of courage, initiative, responsibility; bitterness and disrespect for law and religion; desperation sometimes to the point of stealing, murder, suicide; mental disorders. These human catastrophes will last long after depression is over; we have no records to show the situation in the country as a whole, but reports from different states sound the warning and show trends.

Twenty-nine per cent of all school children are undernourished in Pennsylvania, and undernourishment is increasing in all counties. Patients in New York hospitals increased 20 per cent from January, 1929, to May, 1931, and there is every evidence of neglected illness because people cannot afford medical care. Reports of practically all contagious diseases show definitely increasing trends in Pennsylvania; at tuberculosis clinics new patients admitted monthly have nearly doubled since 1929, and the tuberculosis death rate will show the first increase in years. Mental breakdowns are more numerous; over 7500 cases were admitted to New Jersey institutions in 1930-31, showing an increase nearly four times the normal rate. Family life is being destroyed; nearly 10,000 dependent children were admitted to New Jersey institutions in 1930-31, an increase over 27 times the rate in normal years.

Inadequacy of Relief Funds

This startling evidence of human wreckage came out in the Senate committee hearings on unemployment relief. Apart from the suffering involved, it shows that our human resources are being seriously impaired. This is of the greatest importance to business and to our entire national life, for it means a less vigorous citizenship to carry on our activities and a greater public expense to care for those who have broken down.

Are relief funds adequate to prevent further disaster? Our own figures show that about 8,300,000 persons were out of work at the first of January; counting their families, and those suffering from part time work and low wages, we estimate that well over 40,000,000 American citizens are living below minimum standards for health today. Some 3,000,000 families (12,000,000 persons) are in immediate need of relief; only one to one and one-half million families are receiving help from either public or private agencies, and the relief given averages only \$4 to \$5 a week for a family of five—not even enough to buy adequate food. Welfare agencies are overwhelmed and admit that adequate relief is totally impossible. The majority of the unemployed are being supported by relatives, friends, neighbors, dragging down the living standards of the poor.

Even the meager resources cities have raised by private subscription will be gone in many cases before the year is half over. For instance: Chicago raised \$10,000,000 to last until October; it will be gone before March. Philadelphia raised \$5,000,000 to provide for the unemployed till November; it will be gone by May. In the country generally public funds furnish 70 per cent of all relief; but this year municipal and state funds in many cases will not be ready or adequate; local tax returns have fallen off, and laws in many states prevent the use of state funds. Meanwhile relief need increases as family resources are exhausted and each day brings more families to charity. The need will continue long after business recovery begins.

Federal Aid Is Imperative

Federal funds alone could check this human catastrophe. The \$500,000,000 for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was appropriated to bring relief by speeding business recovery; but it will be more than a year before business improvement can help the majority of those out of work. The La Follette-Costigan bill appropriated \$375,000,000 for immediate relief during the interval. This would be a direct use of federal funds for relief, compared to the indirect method of stimulating business. The bill was much debated in the Senate and was finally defeated on February 16 by a vote of 48 to 35.

American wage earners want work. To keep men steadily at work, creating wealth and receiving wages, is basic to human welfare and economic prosperity in the years to come. Although depression has lasted two years, little has actually been done to make the fundamental economic adjustments which alone can provide work. Comparatively few firms have shortened their standard work week.

From 1920 to 1929 1,000,000 jobs were discarded by the introduction of new machinery and efficiency measures in industry. Work hours were not adjusted so that the million workers laid off could be reabsorbed into productive work. In the present depression efficiency measures have been adopted widely to reduce the increased unit cost of operation; failures and mergers have also eliminated jobs. We shall come out of depression with more permanent unemployment than ever. The only possible means of providing jobs for all is to shorten work hours.

Cost of Keeping Men in Idleness

Although the average work week in the United States at present is between 48 and 49 hours, we estimate that if all those out of work had jobs, there would be only 35 hours a week for each wage earner. Figures from the National Industrial Conference Board show that part time has already cut hours far below the standard 48-hour week. For those at work in manufacturing in October (not counting unemployed) the average worker had only 38 hours a week; in Pennsylvania factories the average was 37 hours.

The cost of keeping men idle is huge. Buying power has fallen as unemployment rose. In December, 1931, more than twice as many were out of work as in December, 1929; the 8,800,000 work-

ers in manufacturing industries were receiving only a little over half of their December, 1929, income. (Unemployment rose from 10.3 per cent to 21.8 per cent; workers' buying power fell from an index of 99.1 to 55.8.) This huge decline in workers' income represents: (1) Loss of the wealth these idle workers might have created; (2) deterioration of human resources; (3) loss of buying power on which industry depends. The "Journal of Commerce" estimates that even in normal years the loss of buying power (wages and salaries) from unemployment is over four billion dollars.

Necessity For Shorter Work Day

To bring these workers back into productive activity by establishing a shorter standard work week is an urgent business problem. Up to the present, however, trade unions are the only organized group which has realized this essential point and made a drive for it. For example, union building tradesmen reduced their average work week by two hours from 1929 to 1931; in 1929, 25 per cent had the five-day week, in 1931, 69 per cent. Union work hours averaged less than 44 per week in 1931, five hours below the general average.

In January we passed through another near panic, but the business pulse is steadier now because of government credit measures. If no new catastrophe occurs in Europe we may go safely through the period of credit reconstruction, but the probable beginning of business recovery is still obscure.

VETERANS' POLITICAL DISCUSSION

Members of organized labor are cordially invited to attend the open meeting and discussion of the forthcoming presidential campaign to be staged under the auspices of Corporal Harold W. Roberts Unit No. 6, United Veterans of the Republic, national ex-service men's political organization. Henry H. McPike will represent the Democratic party and will deliver an address on the issues and personalities of the campaign from the Bourbon standpoint. Robert Littler will speak for President Hoover and the G. O. P. The affair will be held Friday night, March 11, in Memorial Hall, Civic Auditorium.

THE RIGHT TO WORK

Certainly the world does not owe a man a living, but just as certainly it does owe him a chance to make a living, and this right to work means that "the men at the gate," the unemployed, if competent, have a claim as just to an equal share of the work available as the man inside. The right to work is as indisputed as the rights of property, but it is ineffective because it has not yet been clothed with the same protective legal sanctions as property; so this right, the most primeval of rights, will not insure the worker a loaf of bread tomorrow, or his wife and children against eviction.—Congressman David J. Lewis of Maryland.

"LABOR'S BILL OF RIGHTS" PASSES

United States Senate Adopts Norris Measure by Big Majority

Described as American labor's "bill of rights," the Norris anti-injunction bill was passed by the Senate on Tuesday last by the overwhelming vote of 75 to 5. During the closing debate the opposition completely collapsed. Senators who had led the fight against it not only spoke for the measure but switched over and voted for it.

The Five Negative Votes

Only five senators—Austin of Vermont, Bingham of Connecticut, Hale of Maine, and Moses and Keyes of New Hampshire, all Republicans—opposed its passage.

Senator Reed, Republican, of Pennsylvania, who with Senator Herbert, Republican, of Rhode Island, headed the drive to modify the bill, announced at the last minute he would vote for it "with a great deal of shame." He said that while the general principles were good, the bill was badly drawn, and he hoped the House would rectify the Senate's mistakes.

Johnson Speaks His Mind

This speech aroused Senator Johnson, Republican, of California, who dressed down Reed in a brief but one of the sharpest sallies of the session, saying:

"If I felt any shame I wouldn't vote for the bill. I vote with a feeling of pride and exaltation. We are doing justice for the men who toil. At least we've seen the day when Congress has dared to legislate against injunctions issued infamously and unjustly against working people."

Provisions of the Measure

Declares it to be the public policy of the United States to permit workers to form unions and associations with each other, and to bargain collectively on wages and working conditions without interference from anyone.

Declares the "yellow dog" contract to be contrary to public policy, and prohibits the issuance of any injunction to uphold such contracts.

Prohibits the issuance of any injunction until after due notice and public hearing, except that a five-day order may be issued in emergencies, under carefully defined safeguards.

Prohibits any injunction which restrains free speech or free assembly, or which seeks to keep strikers from peacefully persuading strike-breakers to leave their work.

Forbids any injunction which in any way interferes with the legal rights of the employees, singly or collectively.

Provides for jury trial in contempt cases growing out of labor injunctions.

Speech of Senator Norris

Organized labor's legislative struggle for relief from the servitude imposed by injunctions in labor disputes took one step further ahead on February 23, when Senator George W. Norris, chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, opened the Senate debate on the Norris anti-injunction bill.

"The writ of injunction is always a harsh remedy," Senator Norris said. "It is one which should never be resorted to except in cases where irreparable injury will result unless a restraining hand is put forth to prevent it. It should never be issued except in cases where the law will afford no relief. It is a remedy having application only to property rights.

"Whenever it is used to deny the fundamental rights and privileges of free citizens it becomes tyrannous and oppressive.

Deprived of Constitutional Rights

"The cruelty of the injunction has been especially apparent in disputes between labor and capital, and it has often occurred in such cases that

the real object of the injunction is not to protect property but to restrain the constitutional rights of individuals and thus to interfere with human liberty.

"Its use in labor disputes has been a gradual growth, coincident with the gradual growth of immense combinations of wealth.

"As monopoly has increased its hold upon great business undertakings and operations, and as combinations of great wealth have been formed for the financial enrichment of those engaged in the monopoly, the power thus attained for its own enrichment has often been used to take away the freedom of laboring men who are compelled to toil for the support of themselves and those dependent upon them.

"The ordinary laboring man is powerless to cope with such combinations, and he must accept employment upon the terms which monopoly offers or become a subject of charity and see his family and those immediately dependent upon him deprived of the ordinary comforts of life.

Right of Labor to Organize

"To prevent this result laboring men have organized into associations and unions in order that they may present a united front to the demands of combined wealth and great aggregations of capital.

"Their right to do this has become universally recognized, but, by means of harsh, cruel and misused injunctive process, monopoly, through the assistance of our courts, has interfered by means of injunctions, which, in their effect, have often taken away the real right of labor to have a voice in the wage it shall receive, and the effect has often been involuntary servitude on the part of those who must toil in order that they and their families may live.

"Such conditions bring about involuntary servitude—a species of economic slavery—which can not permanently exist in a free country; and such economic slavery is as cruel, as merciless, and as effective as slavery based upon the color of the human skin.

"The man who, by force of economic conditions, is compelled to toil against his wish and under conditions depriving him of his freedom, is a slave even though his skin may be white.

Nefarious Abuse of Injunction

"The tyranny of some of these injunctions has taken away the freedom and the liberty of many of our citizens as completely and as tyrannically as ever occurred in days when slavery was recognized by the Constitution."

Senator Norris gave a number of examples of injunction tyranny in which judges have prohibited workers from exercising such rights as free speech, free press, free assemblage, talking about a labor controversy, persuading workers to join a union, collecting funds to finance strikes and

stating that a concern is unfair to organized labor or that a strike is declared.

"What we ought to do," Senator Norris continued, "is to have the same rule of law apply to the poor as to the rich; to the ignorant as well as to the wise; to the weak as well as to the strong. This bill does nothing more.

"It provides for no avenue of escape for anyone who is guilty of fraud or violence. It limits the injunction to such cases as common, ordinary justice demands it should be limited.

Purposes of Bill Set Forth

"It permits laboring men to organize for the purpose of improving their conditions.

"It recognizes their right to organize in defense of their rights and their labors.

"It prevents great aggregations of capital from combining against the weak and the poor in any way which would deprive them of the ordinary rights of free American citizens.

"It attempts to weigh in the scales of justice all the elements which ought to be considered in passing upon controversies between labor and capital.

"Its enactment into law will, I believe, do away with much of the criticism which is now made—justly, I think—against the federal courts.

"After all, a court, to be effective, must be respected.

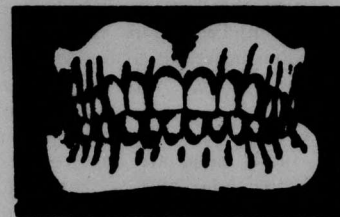
"It is the duty of all citizens to obey all of the orders and judgments of our courts, but the success of our courts and the perpetuity of our government will be seriously affected and retarded if its orders are unjust and unfair.

"I believe, therefore, that the enactment of this bill into law will not only prevent injustice in labor disputes, but that its effect will be to place upon a higher plane all of our courts, and eventually bring faith in and respect for all our judiciary tribunals."

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Controversy of Long Standing Adjusted by Culinary Workers

With the assurance that the business known as the B. J. D. Coffee Shop, 2631 Mission street, will hereafter be conducted as a 100 per cent union establishment, the local culinary crafts have come to an agreement with the management by which a controversy of long standing and much bitterness has been amicably adjusted.

It will be remembered that a strike of the culinary crafts last year culminated in court proceedings, by which the B. J. D. was granted a sweeping injunction which prohibited a means of picketing which heretofore had been regarded as lawful, and against which the culinary crafts appealed to the Supreme Court, where the proceedings are still pending. Suit for damages also was instituted against the unions and their officials.

Under the terms of the agreement the union men and women are reinstated in their old positions, the suit for damages has been withdrawn and the appeal on the injunction will not be pressed.

The adjustment was brought about by reason of the fact that Max Benkert, for thirty years or more a member of the Cooks' Union, and once business agent of that union, has purchased an interest in the business and will hereafter be associated with its management. His first act on entering the firm was to arrange the difficulties with the unions, and the place is now manned throughout with members of the culinary craft unions.

In making the announcement at last Friday's meeting of the Labor Council, Hugo Ernst, secretary of the Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers, bespoke the patronage of organized labor for the B. J. D., with the assurance that excellent cuisine and service would be available at reasonable prices and under union conditions.

COMMUNITY CHEST ACTIVITIES

The registry for homeless men recently established at 971 Folsom street by the Community Chest reports services rendered 26,066 men during the month of January, according to S. H. Thompson, director of the registry. Registration cards for the month indicate that of the 3208 men cared for only 2 per cent are from the East. Twenty-five per cent are Pacific Coast men, not residents of San Francisco. The remaining 73 per cent are San Franciscans forced by unemployment to apply to charitable agencies for the necessities of life. The Community Kitchen at Clara and Ritch streets served 238,950 meals to homeless men during the month. Every destitute man applying at the registry receives a meal ticket entitling him to breakfast and dinner served daily at the Community Kitchen. Thompson reports that 22,485 bed tickets were issued in January and that approximately 82,684 lodgings were provided for homeless men by the Salvation Army, the Volunteers of America, St. Patrick's Shelter and the Glad Tidings Shelter.

Mrs. R. H. Donaldson, director of the receiving center for clothing and bedding at the Jesse Lilienthal School, wishes to thank many anonymous donors of new clothing, shoes and blankets sent in response to the co-operative clothing campaign. During the last two weeks 7080 articles of clothing, bedding and shoes were distributed.

MAKES SATURDAY A LEGAL HOLIDAY

Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois has introduced an unemployment relief bill to make Saturdays a legal holiday. Britten estimated this would add 4,000,000 workers to pay rolls.

The bill would authorize the President to initiate the Saturday holiday by advising governors of states of the action of Congress if the measure is approved. Britten said the bill was introduced at the suggestion of Max Epstein of Chicago, who has made a study of the five-day week.

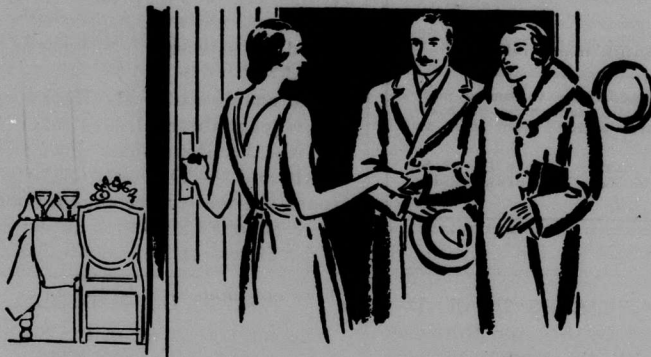
Magic of Famous Local Maestros Will "Dispel Glooms" for Dancers

"The greatest dance event ever held in San Francisco, 'the city that knows how,'" is promised by San Francisco Musicians' Union No. 6 on the evening of Friday, March 11, when the Musicians' Grand Ball is to be held in the Civic Auditorium.

Music will be furnished by an orchestra of seventy-five pieces, under the direction of Paul Ash, Walter Roesner, Claude Sweeten, Anson

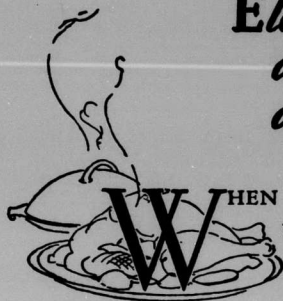
Weeks, Phil Harris, Tom Gerun, Joe Mendel, Rube Wolff, John Wolohan, Mahlon Merrick and all the popular radio and dance stars of our city. The admission is 50 cents, and tickets may be had at 230 Jones street or the box office.

"We want you to meet your popular stars face to face. We want to instill some gaiety into San Francisco, and endeavor to dispel the glooms and once more bring happy times and days," the ball committee says. The committee is headed by Charles H. Kennedy, chairman, and Alvin J. Giacomini, secretary.



Dinner is ready...

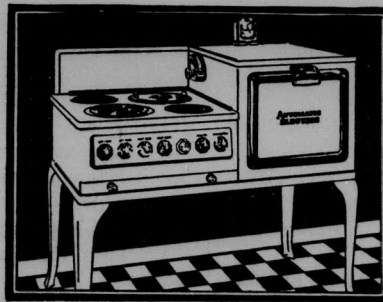
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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Telephone Market 0056

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

CHAS. A. DERRY
Editor and Manager



SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies.....	.05

Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1932

"LAME DUCK" CONGRESSES TO END

The resolution sponsored by Senator Norris of Nebraska to do away with the so-called "lame duck" session of Congress, passed by the House of Representatives last week, had already passed the Senate.

It submits to the Legislatures of the states an amendment to the United States constitution providing that the Congress of the United States shall convene the first week in January after its election, instead of thirteen months after it is chosen, as at present. The newly elected President would take office two weeks later.

The effect of the amendment is to end the short session of Congress, under which the old Congress meets the first week in December after the new Congress is elected and legislates for four months after many of its members have failed of re-election.

Senator Norris sponsored this reform ten years ago. It has passed the Senate a number of times, but met with opposition in the House. In the last Congress the enactment of the resolution was blocked by the late Speaker Nicholas Longworth.

PLEDGES ON INJUNCTION LEGISLATION

Trade unions have long been recognized as legitimate organizations. But their functioning power for the mutual benefit of their members and the advancement of labor generally has been constantly and increasingly restricted by the unlimited power exercised by judges to issue injunctions prohibiting the unions from using the very rights which are necessary for efficient operation.

The Norris anti-injunction bill, approved Tuesday by the United States Senate, is designed to remedy the injustices imposed on labor by this abuse of the injunction process.

The Senate is controlled by the Republican Party. The House is controlled by the Democratic Party. It is therefore appropriate to direct attention to the recent platform declarations of these parties on the question of injunctions in labor disputes.

The Republican National Convention of 1928 adopted the following plank:

"The party favors freedom in wage contracts, the right of collective bargaining by free and responsible agents of their own choosing, which develops and maintains that purposeful co-operation which gains its chief incentive through voluntary agreement.

"We believe that injunctions in labor disputes have in some instances been abused and have given rise to a serious question for legislation."

The Democratic National Convention of 1928 adopted the following plank:

"We favor the principle of collective bargaining and the democratic principle that organized labor

should choose its own representatives without coercion or interference.

"We recognize that legislative and other investigations have shown the existence of grave abuse in the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes.

"Injunctions should not be granted in labor disputes except upon proof of threatened irreparable injury and after notice and hearing; and the injunction should be confined to those which do directly threaten irreparable injury.

"The expressed purpose of representatives of capital, labor and the bar to devise a plan for the elimination of the present evils with respect to injunctions must be supported and legislation designed to accomplish these ends formulated and passed."

The enactment of the Norris anti-injunction bill will redeem these pledges made four years ago.

With the Republican Party in control of the Senate and the Democratic Party in control of the House the matter becomes a nonpartisan question. There should be prompt action on the Norris bill by the House of Representatives.

ABUSE OF JUDICIAL POWER

The sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary committee which has been holding hearings on the appointment of Judge James H. Wilkerson to the United States Circuit Court bench was told by Donald R. Richberg, attorney for the railroad unions which are opposing the appointment: "Organized labor is advocating the passage of a federal law restricting the power of federal courts to use injunctions for the destruction of legitimate labor organizations. The passage of the bill now before the Senate should provide a wholesome restraint on the abuse of judicial power.

"But, ultimately, justice in this matter depends, not upon restraints put on judges, but on the selection of men for judicial positions who do not favor special interests.

"To pass a law restraining unfair judges from abuses of power, and then at the same time to place on the bench and promote judges notorious for their intolerance of such restraints, is to pass a law against tyranny and then select a tyrant to enforce it."

SAVINGS BY WAGE-CUTTING

Cutting 10 per cent from the wages of the workers means a reduction in the buying power of individuals to that extent. At this particular time, when extraordinary efforts are being made to increase buying power by putting more men to work, and when the government agencies are exerting themselves to put more money in circulation, does it not seem that industrialists are injuring themselves, and working mischief on the whole business world, by entering upon a concerted plan of wage-cutting? Especially is this true when the slight saving to the employer is considered.

In an address delivered several months ago Dr. Julius Klein, assistant secretary of commerce, said:

"Wage cutting not only destroys buying power, but it hits consumer morale everywhere. Consumers are just beginning to come out into the buying field. The best way to turn them back and to make them bury their money in the old sock is to cut wages.

"In the second place, wage-cutting does not mean curtailment in the cost of manufacture. Wages only amount to 16.2 per cent of factory costs, and a 10 per cent cut in wages results in only a 1.6 per cent saving.

"The third peril grows out of the oft-repeated statement that the wage earner must take his share in deflation. This is entirely wrong. Real wages—by that I mean wages in relation to cost—never were inflated. From 1921 to 1929 real wages increased by only 13 per cent. During this same period returns to industrialists grew by 72 per cent, and in the same years dividends in industrial stock and rails grew by 256 per cent."

CONCERNING DUAL UNIONS

Answering a self-propounded question, Joseph Schlossberg, in "Advance," organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, a dual organization, says:

"The A. F. of L. is itself a dual union. It was organized in opposition to the Knights of Labor. But no dual union has succeeded against the A. F. of L."

This statement is misleading. The American Federation of Labor was organized by established unions, national, international and local, all or most of which were in existence before the advent of the Knights of Labor. The fact that the latter organization was infringing on the jurisdiction of these unions may have been largely responsible for the organization of the American Federation, but to call it a dual union is not borne out by the facts.

SOLICITUDE FOR THE WORKER

That indefatigable seeker after facts, Theodore Johnson, has unearthed a California statute which must have owed its origin to some rather remarkable conditions. It was approved June 1, 1917, and provides that—

"Any person in the employ of a municipal corporation and whose hours of labor exceed one hundred twenty hours in a calendar week of seven days shall be entitled to be off duty at least three hours during every twenty-four hours for the purpose of procuring meals and no deduction of salary shall be made by reason thereof."

It would be interesting to learn the history of this law.

THE SALES TAX

Indirect taxation costs the real taxpayers much more than the government receives, partly because the middlemen through whose hands taxed commodities pass are able to exact compound profits upon the tax, and partly on account of extraordinary expenses of original collection; it favors corruption in government by concealing from the people the fact that they contribute to the support of government; and it tends, by obstructing production, to crush legitimate industry and to establish monopolies.—Louis F. Post.

TRIBUTE TO "JOHNNY" BRAMWOOD

In a tribute to John W. Bramwood, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union from 1896 to 1908, who died January 19 in Indianapolis, the "Typographical Journal" says: "His demise at the age of 75 removes another of the rapidly disappearing army of the old guard who so valiantly withstood the shocks that were the portion of the International Typographical Union in earlier days. His was the privilege to live to see the organization attain its present influence and prestige which he and others of his time had set as an objective. A builder is gone, but the structure he helped erect will ever stand as a monument to the foresight and faith of such as he."

"AMERICAN PLAN" UN-AMERICAN

The violation of agreements with employees has been quite the fad with employers during the past two years in order that they might force the "American plan" or non-union shop upon the workers. If the violation of contracts and institutions of resultant starvation wage scales can be termed the "American plan" it would surely be a calamity to have an un-American plan thrust upon us, for the so-called "American plan" is in reality as un-American and un-Christian as anything could well be. And the newspapers of the country that are not wholly subsidized and at least some of the courts are beginning to realize it. When labor is given its just rights and decent wage scales, the country will then begin a new era of prosperity.—New York "Times."

COMMENT ON THE NEWS

It appears that Congress is determined to impose the pernicious sales tax. The consumer will therefore pay not only the amount of the impost but whatever sum additional the retailer may impose in the name of that tax.

* * *

One feature of the anti-injunction bill that should meet the approval of all classes of citizens is that which provides for jury trials in all federal contempt of court cases based on acts committed outside the court room. No man is so god-like that he can with absolute justice determine the guilt or innocence of a person in a case in which he is both accuser and judge.

* * *

"Property, like liberty, though immune under the constitution from destruction, is not immune from legislation for the common good." The foregoing was enunciated by the new Supreme Court justice, Benjamin N. Cardozo, whose nomination by President Hoover was confirmed by the Senate last week to the satisfaction of all classes of citizens. He promises to be a worthy successor to the revered Justice Holmes.

* * *

Declaring that the promotion of a man with such ideas of administration of justice "is prejudicial to the public welfare," the Chicago Federation of Labor has voiced a vigorous protest against the promotion of Judge James H. Wilkerson to the United States Court of Appeals. The resolutions adopted declare that Wilkerson has issued anti-labor injunctions "without inquiry or evidence," and has condemned workers to involuntary servitude.

* * *

Former King Alfonso XIII of Spain has been credited with being a bright young man, and his latest move goes to confirm this estimate. Recently he arrived at an agreement with his uncle, Alfonso Carlos, that the latter was to be recognized as the head of the Hapsburgs. And now the former king is engineering a revolution to put his uncle on the throne "in order to save Spain from anarchy and communism." It looks like the wily ex-potentate wants his nunky to act as cats-paw.

* * *

"Many a truth is spoken in jest." And this is the specialty of that modern humorist-economist-statesman, Will Rogers. His latest quip has set the whole country laughing. He says that bankers are flocking to Washington to "get their handout from the Dawes commission" in such numbers that it is making it impossible to hire a room. He claims to have asked many prominent men "what group has been more responsible" for the financial mess and they all without hesitation said, "Why, the big bankers." "And yet," says Bill, "they have the honor of being the first group to go on the dole in America."

* * *

Mrs. Florence C. Hansen, secretary of the American Teachers' Federation, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, addressed a recent meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council in the interest of her organization. She pointed out the necessity for organization of teachers, and urged a campaign for that purpose. She also pointed out that the only way to combat the present urge for reduction of teachers' salaries and the increase of the teacher "load" was by co-operating with organized labor. Recent developments in San Francisco should bring home to teachers the wisdom of her advice and should also result in greatly increased membership in the local Teachers' Federations.

Industrial Accident Commission
Reports Decrease of Injuries

It takes several months for each state department to publish accurate data about industrial accidents after the calendar year is over. This because injuries often develop into the permanent stage, and occasionally death occurs later on, says Director Will J. French, of the State Department of Industrial Relations. It is the aim to be reasonably exact in these important respects. The California Industrial Accident Commission has found reduced totals for the year 1930, as compared to the two preceding years. The latest figures (1930) are 637 deaths, 854 permanent and 80,535 temporary injuries. In 1929 the respective totals were 721, 1034 and 97,158, while the record for 1928 gives 636, 1047 and 92,054.

The fewer industrial casualties in 1930 probably have a relation to depressed business conditions. Unfortunately, California is without adequate machinery to ascertain the number of employees engaged in each industry, and it is well known that this statistical information is necessary in estimating data about accident totals. There is one thing sure, however, and that is the population of California has increased approximately 100 per cent since the year 1912, when the commission first issued industrial death and injury tabulations. The United States bureau of the census has given official figures for the 1920-1930 decade, and California's growth is recorded at 65.7 per cent during that period. While the actual number of additional employees is unknown, yet they constitute the largest group in each community.

As far back as 1914 there were 691 industrial deaths in California and 1292 permanent injuries. In 1918 the fatalities numbered 706, in 1922 the deaths were 708, in 1923 they grew to 716, while the peak year was 1926 with 748. The permanents for the same four years were 2100, 1577, 1514 and 1235.

Deplorable as the totals are, yet there is a measure of comfort to those who specialize in accident prevention, as well as to the socially-minded public, in the realization that safety devices and educational processes are illustrating what can be accomplished. The 1930 permanents dropped substantially below the 1000 mark for the first time (854), and the fall from 2100 in 1918 is most encouraging. The world-wide experience is that temporary accidents advance as the population increases. That is reasonable. More men are subjected to the hazards of the occupations. While temporary injury totals run high, yet more than 90 per cent "clear up" within a short period of time.

The workmen's compensation system has revolutionized the attitude toward industrial injuries. Insurance companies and self-insured employers are equipped to give immediate and competent treatment to those who are hurt. Often under employers' liability, the injured men would be rushed to the nearest emergency hospital, and the next move would probably be to the city and county hospital or its equivalent. There stands out the fact that long periods of compensation payments may be avoided by the quick restoration to employment of the sufferer.

There should be reference again to the energies displayed on the protective side. The state has had fine responses from all groups. The employers in their associations, the employees in their unions, the insurance companies with their safety experts, the engineering societies ever alert, the men everywhere in industry who plan day in and day out to conserve life and limb, the skill of the medical fraternity, and the support of the public, all make up an enthusiasm for the main purpose that will, it is believed, be interpreted more and more into substantial death and injury reductions.

Fewer advertising folders would find their way into the waste basket if they bore the union label.

Truths Pondered While
RIDING AT ANCHOR

"Then gently scan your brother man"

By MR. MODESTUS

A philosopher of India took a long look backward. He was trying to get a running start for a long look ahead. He spoke of "gradual transformation of landscape, due to maturity of the river system."

Consider, now, the birth, the development, the maturity—and finally, of course—the death of the Mississippi River system.

In the great African deserts you may find the skeletons of such river systems. Their bones are there known as "wadys." Dig deeply enough under them, and you may find water, yet.

* * *

Across the ridges of ranges in the Coast Range mountains you will find ancient river beds. You know them by the gravel deposits at the bottom, the filled-in silt and clay farther up.

Running across and cutting through these former drainage systems, the rivers of today run their courses. Waters from the later streams are used to wash the gold out of the old gravel beds. But the younger streams are smaller—creeks by comparison.

* * *

On the shores of Alaska you can see the formations of the new, young rivers, where they gush from glacier beds. There they drop soon into the sea.

When glaciers filled the North American continent such monster streams gushed out and carved the broad valley of the Mississippi. As the glaciers melted, and receded the waters lessened. Heaped-up mountains of rocks lay where the mighty torrents had flung them. Among them, and at last covering them, the sediments from the pulverized hills settled and hardened. The high hills held their ice beds longest.

Still you find these glaciers among the Rockies. From them still pour the original fountains of the rivers.

* * *

But many of these headwaters have been left behind by the receding ice.

The sources of the Mississippi proper now are among the forests of Minnesota. On top of the rocks, and the clay, and the sand, forests have grown up, fallen, decayed, been buried, and fed new growths. The Yellowstone sources are still among the high hills. The Missouri waters are still "young" at their sources.

Eternal snow—(no not eternal, as we see the panorama now). Primeval snow holds the peaks, and feeds the river system from the West.

* * *

But from the north, the St. Croix and the Wisconsin come from forested hills, many now denuded. From the eastern side scarce a river can boast of summer sources from visible beds of snow.

The Ohio river, the Tennessee—these came from hills, but there are years when those hills get dry, these later days.

These rivers now and then have what we call a "flood." "Ole Man River"—the Father of Waters—the Mississippi—at times gathers up the force of all his water-sources. But men speak seriously of being able to "control" them. The Father of Waters is getting old.

COMMUNISTS' SENTENCE SUSTAINED

The conviction and sentencing of eight members of the Communist party for "advocating the overthrow of government by force and violence" was sustained last week by the Supreme Court of Canada. It held the lower court was right in declaring the Communist party an unlawful organization.

A VISIT TO AUSTRALIA

J. R. Hillis of San Jose, former president of San Jose Typographical Union, was a visitor at the last meeting of San Francisco Union No. 21. Recently he returned from an extended visit to Australia, after an absence of thirty years, and he promised to tell his fellow printers about his travels on his next visit to the union. In the meantime he has been contributing some excellent descriptive articles to the San Jose "Mercury," from which the following information has been culled.

Mr. Hillis sailed from San Francisco, his vessel making the customary stops at Honolulu, Pago Pago, Suva, Auckland and Sydney, afterward visiting Melbourne and other centers. His descriptions of these cities are interesting and show that he was observant of the wonderful changes which had taken place since his residence there. However, what will most interest Labor Clarion readers are his comments on the economic and political developments in the island continent.

Australia, says Mr. Hillis, is in the throes of a slump, in common with the rest of the world. World prices for its products have fallen disastrously, and the Dominion is facing the situation of being unable to pay its debts, amounting to \$5,500,000,000, as the Australian pound is now worth but 13 shillings, and the debts are owed principally in London and New York. Her interest bill amounts to \$150,000,000. The drop in exchange costs an additional \$50,000,000, and with a dwindling national income insolvency is in sight. The state of New South Wales already has defaulted on its payments to New York and London.

"The six and one-half millions of people in Australia are confronted with a heavy task," Mr. Hillis says, "but they are facing it manfully. With wise government they may win through to success."

The railroads, state-owned, are losing money, the main reason being that more mileage has been built than the country, with its small population, can support. A colossal blunder was made in their construction, different gauges being used by the different roads. "The colossal waste of time and money in transferring freight and in the upkeep and servicing of these separate systems may be imagined," comments the traveler.

Australia's Social Legislation

Of the much discussed social legislation which has been enacted by Australia in recent years Mr. Hillis says:

"Australia during the last thirty years has been the world's greatest laboratory for experimentation in social legislation. It is surprising to find such things as cattle ranches and liquor bars being run by the government in Queensland; bakeries, quarries, egg selling and milk and honey marketing in New South Wales, and like conditions in other states." Legislation in Australia which appears beneficial is "a worthy system of pensions for indigent old people and for poor invalids and cripples." The federal government has enacted beneficent legislation for these persons which might well provide an example to the rest of the world.

The rise to political power during the last twenty-five years of the Labor party has been phenomenal. This party is an emanation from the trades unions, which are highly organized both industrially and politically. Every state and the federal government has had experience of its power, and it has had a noticeable effect on the laws of the country. Mr. Hillis continues:

Complicated System Has Grown Up

"The trades unions in their political section always subjugate the individual to the party, and party discipline is strict. Policy is dictated from

headquarters, and the political representatives are expected to carry it out.

"Industrial arbitration courts have sprung up in all states, and there is also a federal court of conciliation and arbitration. The existence of the federal court has caused considerable overlapping and duplication, and the visitor to Australia will be unable to discover just where the jurisdiction of the state courts ends and where that of the federal court begins.

"The whole business is extremely complicated, and seems to have provided a regular beanfest for the lawyers over the last fifteen or twenty years. The main province of these industrial courts is the fixation of wages and working hours. Their pronouncements or awards have been the cause of no end of trouble to industry.

Warm-Hearted, Hospitable People

"The general characteristics of the Australian people are most likable. They are warm-hearted and hospitable, and possessed of an intense loyalty and love of their country. The country has been richly endowed by nature, and its development on sound lines will make it one of the richest in the world."

"The Printer," journal of the printing trades at Sydney, said of Mr. Hillis' visit:

Greeted by Fellow Craftsmen

"Mr. J. R. Hillis, a past president of the N. S. W. Typographical Association, who was on a visit to Australia after an absence of thirty years, paid a visit to the Trades Hall whilst Council was in session, and presented a credential from Mr. C. M. Baker, president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, intimating that Mr. Hillis had been for many years an honored member of the I. T. U. of North America; that he had ably served his local union as president and delegate, and that he had the respect and confidence of all who knew him.

"A cordial welcome was extended to Mr. Hillis by President McGrath, who hoped that his visit would be pleasant, and that he would carry back happy recollections of his meeting with old friends and former associates in the trade.

"Mr. R. York said he was pleased to renew acquaintance with Mr. Hillis. Union records show that Mr. Hillis had attended twelve board meetings of the N. S. W. Typographical Association in 1887; that was before he (Mr. York) was out of his apprenticeship. He hoped their visitor would enjoy his stay, and that he would again return to Australia.

"Mr. Hillis: 'Yes, I propose to, every thirty years!'"

Denies Authority of Congress

To Intervene in Mooney Case

Congress has no authority to intervene in the case of Thomas Mooney and Warren Billings, now serving prison sentences in California in connection with the 1916 Preparedness Day bombing in San Francisco, the Senate Judiciary Committee decided.

In a report to the Senate, Chairman Norris, Nebraska, said that in the committee's judgment the matter is "without the jurisdiction of the Senate and the Congress is without authority to pass any effective legislation in the premises." It is felt the case is purely a state affair.

The committee did decide by a very close vote to ask the Senate to have printed as a public document the report of three Wickersham Commission experts condemning the arrest and prosecution as marked by violations of law. This report was never accepted by the commission and had not been made public until the Senate formally demanded it several weeks ago. At that time the report was referred to the Judiciary Committee for its consideration of possible action.

Restaurant Employees to Meet To Devise Unemployment Relief

The twenty-sixth general convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance will convene in Boston, Mass., August 10, 1932, it was announced by Edward Flore, general president of the Alliance, says a Cincinnati dispatch.

"The depression in business and the unemployment situation within our ranks," Mr. Flore said in explaining the call for the convention, "are more acute today than at any previous time, and the need for added revenue to successfully carry on our field work and the application of social legislation to care for our sick and unemployed members are greater today than at any time within the history of our International Union. We must plan for the future if we are to successfully carry on."

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Musicians Inaugurate Program to Arouse Interest in "Living Music"

The "Living Music Day" plan sponsored by the American Federation of Musicians has been accepted by 150 newspapers in the United States and Canada, according to a statement by officials of the Federation in New York.

"The general plan of Living Music Day," the "International Musician" explains, "is to tie up the newspaper, the local musicians' union and leading merchants in a sales campaign."

"The newspaper prints a Living Music Day supplement, the merchants advertise therein concerts in their stores on the date chosen, and the local musicians' unions supply the bands and orchestras for the concerts."

"The local union benefits from the general publicity given to living music. This publicity runs in news columns of the newspaper, in the advertisements of merchants and also brings results from the public attention attracted by the concerts."

"It would be very difficult to devise more effective exploitation for living music, even at a large expense, and the cost to the union of this plan is confined to the few hours of work contributed."

NEGROES DEMAND FAIR TREATMENT

A special session of the Ohio Legislature for the relief of unemployed, and replacement of the warden of the state penitentiary with a competent penologist, are among the demands formulated by the Ohio State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which met in Columbus recently.

"The negro is not willing to lie down peacefully and starve," says a report forwarded to Governor White. "We especially call to your attention the fact that forces which are seeking to undermine the government of the United States are finding welcome reception among unemployed negroes. The best answer to these elements is the assurance of fair treatment and the guarantee of decent living standards."

PRE-CIVIL WAR WAGES

Wages as low as \$1 a day are being paid to workers on the job of dismantling the old post office at Rockford, Ill.

American Taxpayers' Money Used To Provide Work for Asiatics

While thousands of American seamen are "on the beach"—the sailor's way of saying he is out of a job—ship owners receiving millions of dollars in subsidies from the United States government are importing Chinese crews for their vessels, President Andrew Furuseth of the International Seamen's Union told "Labor" last week.

The most outstanding instance of discrimination against American sailors was when the "President Coolidge" was recently launched at Hampton Roads, Va., Furuseth said.

"This ship, owned by the notoriously anti-union Dollar line, was built principally by American taxpayers' money loaned to the Dollar interests by the United States government," the Seamen's chief explained.

"And when it came to hiring a crew, the Dollar company brought 146 Chinese across the Pacific ocean, through the Panama canal and up the Atlantic coast to man the 'President Coolidge' on its maiden voyage."

"Uncle Sam is paying 370 ships approximately \$23,150,000 a year for carrying United States mail and these same ships employ 11,438 Chinese seamen. There isn't a mail contract ship sailing today under the American flag without a large number of Chinese seamen. The law permits a vessel to have 50 per cent of its crew—exclusive of licensed officers—composed of Chinese or other Asiatics, and ship owners take advantage of that law to the limit."

REFUSES WAGE REDUCTION

International Association of Machinists, Oakland Lodge No. 284, at a recent meeting voted not to accept the drastic wage reduction offered by the Atlas Imperial Diesel Company of Oakland. Always opposed to wage reductions and faced with one of the greatest depressions in history, organized labor carries on its work. Machinists' Union No. 284 has shown the true spirit of union labor men by standing for American rights, says the "East Bay Labor Journal."

OREGON JUDGE UPHOLDS PICKETING

Some time ago the owners of the Capital Theatre, in Portland, Ore., applied to the Circuit Court of Multnomah county for an injunction restraining the Moving Picture Operators' Union from maintaining a picket in front of the theater. The case came up for a hearing before Judge Ekwall and resulted in a decision that the unions have a perfect right to picket the Capital Theater. The decision is hailed in the ranks of organized labor as a decided victory, says the "Oregon Labor Press."

Officials of the Operators' Union announce that it is their intention to immediately install pickets and to keep them on the job until such time as the owners of the Capital decide to deal with organized labor.

QUEER SALESMANSHIP

Japan's idea of how to break down sales resistance and make business is to shoot the ultimate consumer.—"The New Yorker."

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Unemployed in Great Britain Form Protective Organizations

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress at its last meeting had under consideration a recommendation from the Trades Councils Joint Consultative Committee for the creation of local unemployed workers' associations, says Herbert Tracy in a London letter to I. L. N. S. A few bodies of this kind are already in existence.

Active steps are now to be taken under the guidance of the General Council to foster such organizations throughout the country.

The object aimed at is to combine in one organization employed and unemployed workers to combat evils arising through unemployment; to provide educational and recreational facilities for its members; through the appropriate trade union machinery to impress upon the government and local authorities the necessity of finding work for those who are unemployed by relief works and any other agency which will meet the need; and to obtain for unemployed persons as high a standard of living as possible. In addition, these associations will establish machinery for dealing with unemployment appeal cases.

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

William B. Robertson, 58 years of age, passed away on Monday, February 29. The deceased, who was a native of Wisconsin, had been a member of No. 21 for about three months, coming to this city from Sacramento. In February of 1931 Mr. Robertson vacated the Union Printers' Home feeling sufficiently recovered to resume work at the trade. The deceased member had been ill for several weeks, and on last Saturday members of the executive committee took Mr. Robertson to St. Mary's Hospital in the hope that with proper medical attention he would recover sufficiently to be able to again go to the Union Printers' Home, he having a short time ago filed application for readmission. Mr. Robertson is survived by his widow, Mrs. Florence Robertson, two sisters and one brother. Funeral services were held on Wednesday at the chapel of James H. Reilly & Co.

The proposal printed herewith has been submitted to local unions by Minneapolis Typographical Union No. 42. The proposition initiated would repeal Sections 7, 8 and 9 of Article 24, 1931 Laws, and would adopt in lieu thereof new sections reading as follows:

"Sec. 7. No member shall work more than five shifts, nor the number of hours constituting a shift multiplied by five, in one week when a substitute is available. Whenever any member works in excess of five shifts in one week, or whenever the number of hours in excess of five shifts aggregate one day, he shall engage the first available substitute. Holidays or time lost through 'begging off' shall not cancel overtime. A substitute who does not work in excess of the unit of hours constituting five days shall be deemed to have complied with this section.

"Sec. 8. It shall be mandatory that each local union adopt laws requiring posting of overtime in all chapels under its jurisdiction.

"Sec. 9. Any member having accumulated such excess day or days (or excess hours) who fails or refuses to employ an available substitute, or who attempts to evade the intent of Section 7, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one day's pay for each offense. Each day when such member refuses or fails to put on such substitute shall constitute a separate offense. Where the records show violation or evasion the fine may be arbitrarily assessed. It is mandatory that local unions impose and collect the fine for which provision herein is made. This shall apply to substitutes as well as regulars."

The adoption of the proposed changes would mean an international five-day week, and if the proposition submitted by Minneapolis Union receives the indorsement of 150 unions within three months following January 22 the referendum will be held. No. 21 at its February meeting ordered that the Minneapolis proposition be "laid over" for thirty days and made a special order of business at the March meeting.

The writer avails himself of the first opportunity to congratulate the membership upon the splendid spirit with which the individual members have complied with the terms of the emergency relief measure. Although it was anticipated that the first two weeks of the plan would be a period of adjustment and would present many difficulties it is pleasing to know that few complaints have been made and that apparently the plan is operating in an entirely satisfactory manner.

Latest available reports give the indorsements from over 500 unions. The 515 unions report indorsements for the principal officers as follows:

For President—Cornell, 24; Howard, 328; Rouse, 121.

First Vice-President—Baker, 315; Braun, 6; Corlas, 77; Shields, 10; Testerman, 33.

Second Vice-President—Barrett, 264; Bentley, 167; Connelly, 55.

Secretary-Treasurer—McCoy, 88; Randolph, 364; Sturm, 14; Tanner, 3.

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes—By G. E. M. Jr.

In these columns last week the prospective commuter was advised to check up on his time table before crossing the bay after February 28. Well, 40,000 or more protests filed with the railroad commission have had some effect. The ferry companies have reconsidered the changes in time, and schedules remain as before.

W. S. Beach, known wherever members of the I. T. U. may be found, put up his slip, caught on, caught cold, and now the "medicine" bottle is catching something or other. You know what is meant!

During a two-day busy streak last week Jim Weaver piled in and turned out oodles of work. He went home the second evening, sat down to read the paper before dinner and fell into the arms of Morpheus for a brief spell of only four and one-half or five hours. At least, that's what he says.

Ira Stuck came down one morning last week with all the earmarks of a beautiful hang-over after a typical night out—one eye almost closed, left cheek two sizes larger than a watermelon. He says it was an "inspected" tooth. Well, mebbe so, mebbe so!

Herb Prodger is a lucky cuss. Left his Chrysler coupe in front of the shop for a brief spell and a band of hijackers were just about pushing it out of the neighborhood when our night watchman came sailing by. Herb still has his "coop."

Howard Smith is now sporting a spiffy cane, so Alfie Moore better look to his laurels.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Operation of the long-discussed relief plan started Sunday night, started smoothly, without hint even of friction, and it's conceded now by those inclined to view the innovation with a jaundiced eye that the plan is eminently practical. Co-operation is, of course, responsible for this gratifying result. Members of the chapel deserve hearty thanks, for without their help a far different story would be told. Illustrating this co-operation is the form originated by Night Chairman Rube Burrows and Shorty Davidson and designed to simplify the keeping of a weekly record of work received by subs.

Sickness smites the sturdiest frames. And far be it from me to assert Pop Greer, Frank Burwell and Joe Sullivan, down and out temporarily, are physical giants, whatever be their mental attainments.

Last Saturday's dispatches carried news of the death of the world's oldest horse. Too bad. But, according to one of the "boys," either he or runners-up in the age handicap are the sort our boys generally pick when guessing race winners, so plenty of cash ought to be saved now by the chapel sports contingent.

"Some fifty or more years ago," recalled Alfie Moore, "when I went to school, it was frequently stated there is an opening in this world for each individual. With depression here I'm free to say the assertion is literally true to the extent that I'm in a heck of a hole."

After a four years' residence in San Francisco Bull Donnelly, the Montana Mick, owing to rumors the scale committee would report, determined to attend the February union meeting. Homebrew Brewster, noting his absence, requested a reason the other day. "The front door was locked," Bull returned indignantly, and further delivered himself of an intention never to go to another meeting. "Where was this hall with locked doors?" Homebrew asked. "McCoppin and 14th," replied Bull.

How stimulating it must be, the possession of good looks. Equally invigorating it must be also to possess the unique distinction of a February 29 birthday. February of each year photographers

and reporters swarm around Al Crackbon like a Jap army around a lone Chink sharpshooter. This year Al, born in 1872, celebrated his 14th birthday.

A slipboard for apprentices is believed by Herschel Jamieson, foreman of the Houston "Press," to be unique in American print shops, according to a late issue of "Scripps-Howard News," house organ of the newspaper chain. The idea was originated by Tom Pugh, makeup, but construction devolved on Chairman Paul Ellis and Machinist C. E. Dickie. Need for it arose when Houston union voted in the five-day week.

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

Indorsement of candidates for I. T. U. officers by Milwaukee Mailers' Union: President, F. N. Carnell, 0; C. P. Howard, 46; L. H. Rouse, 0. First vice-president, C. M. Baker, 45; J. Braun, 0; L. J. Corlas, 1; H. R. Shields, 0; C. C. Testerman, 0. Second vice-president, F. G. Barrett, 44; G. Bentley, 1; T. J. Connolly, 1. Secretary-Treasurer, G. S. McCoy, 0; W. Randolph, 46; J. Sturm, 0; W. Tanner, 0. Balance of candidates in similar ratio.

The Los Angeles "Progressive," published by Los Angeles Printers' Progressive Club, the February issue of which has come out in enlarged form, is neatly printed and in make-up well arranged. It presents the Progressive viewpoint with clarity and force. Members of the board of publishers are Paul M. Coss, editor; C. E. Tracy, W. G. Brown and A. J. O'Connor.

Munroe Roberts, secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U., predicts a decision will be handed down by the court in the M. T. D. U. mailer appeal case in March or April. In the event that the decision should be in favor of the contentions of the M. T. D. U. officers it is very probable that the I. T. U. officers will ask the court for a rehearing or appeal the case. That will mean the expenditure of more money by the M. T. D. U. officers for court litigation if they expect to win by seeking a settlement of the mailer issue through the courts. As there does not appear to be any hope for an upward trend in employment for some time to come, particularly in locals of the M. T. D. U., the matter of the M. T. D. U. officers obtaining further loans from locals for further court litigation would appear to be a rather difficult job. For, unless the members of the locals of the M. T. D. U. pay an increased per capita into the treasury of the M. T. D. U., how can they expect to pay salaries due and payable M. T. D. U. officers, let alone receiving a return, or interest thereon, of the loans so far made the M. T. D. U. officers for court litigation?

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"ECONOMY" MEANS WAGE REDUCTIONS

Over at the City Hall this week there has been an air of apprehension, alarm and nervousness that has not been witnessed in years, and it is attributable to the fact that the annual stunt of budget making is in progress. Economy is the watchword, and it is intimated that many departments will suffer a reduction in personnel as well as in salaries.

Estimates for the Department of Public Works, completed last week, showed a reduction in expenses of \$173,000, and Administrative Officer A. J. Cleary was quoted as saying that another \$100,000 might be cut from the appropriation for that department.

Another proposal in behalf of economy contemplates a reduction in city lighting. This is to be accomplished by cutting out lights on Market street and in the so-called "triangle district," comprising the retail shopping area north of Market street, and on some outlying boulevards the lights will be entirely eliminated.

City Engineer O'Shaughnessy reported his original estimate for street lighting to last year's budget makers was \$950,000. In preparing the budget the Supervisors slashed an even \$100,000 from the figure.

The Municipal Railway

Revenues of the Municipal Railway, as estimated for the next fiscal year in the budget, will fall \$494,170 short of meeting expenses, and if provisions are made for unmatured accrued depreciation the total deficit will reach \$680,820, according to figures submitted by Superintendent Boeken.

During the current year many economies through changes in operating methods are said to have been effected.

These reduced expenses, as carried into the next budget, show a saving of \$190,942 for operation. Bond interest will be \$9523 less and bond redemption \$1000 more, so that the net reduction is \$199,465. Revenue for next year, however, is expected to decline \$370,354, the total revenue being estimated at \$3,077,040. Boeken's estimate of operating expenses for next year is \$3,256,348.

However, these estimates are declared to be unwarranted, and at last week's meeting of the Labor Council Delegate Vandeleur stated that hundreds of thousands of dollars were included in the "operating expenses" which were not rightly included.

Taking a Slap at the Teachers

The public schools also come in for their share, and probably more, of the effects of the economy policy. Philip Bush, chairman of the budget committee of the Board of Education, submitted estimates calling for \$11,197,445; but he recommended that this be cut \$1,100,000 by eliminating the automatic salary increases for teachers and one high school. He said that even with this reduction the budget would be \$471,000 more than last year's.

The abolition of automatic teachers' increases would effect a saving of \$300,000 a year. The Citizens' Protective League and the California League of Taxpayers are recommending that the teachers' pay be reduced to the 1928 basis, that all salary increases be halted, and that more pupils be assigned to each teacher.

Another proposal submitted was that by B. De Golla, representing the Citizens' City Budget Committee, who presented a fourfold economy plan. His points were (1) Discontinuance of automatic increases, saving \$300,000 a year; (2) pay all teachers on the basis of the schedules of January 1, 1931, saving another \$300,000; (3) all increases in pay received by civil service employees of the board since January 1, 1931, be slashed off and their pay restored to that basis; and (4)

putting of the teachers on a five-day week and paying them on that basis.

Much Dissatisfaction Expressed

It is only natural that these various proposals should be severely criticized by those affected. Promises made by the advocates of the new charter prior to its adoption are being recalled and comparisons are being made between promises and actualities. One city employee who is likely to be a victim of the economy policy of the powers that be bitterly complained that the mentality of those in charge of affairs was of such caliber that they could see no other method of economy than cutting wages.

"It is a sad commentary on the statesmanship displayed by municipal officials that the workingmen employed by the city are the ones chosen to bear the brunt of the deficits created by the lack of foresight of men intrusted by the people with the management of public affairs," said this worker. "The spectacle of the Hetch Hetchy workers being paid in depreciated securities while the credit of the city is first-class, and the various attempts being made to slash the wage of Municipal Railway employees and the teachers in the public schools is one that no San Franciscan can look upon with unconcern.

"Noted economists, statesmen, and even President Hoover, have time and again warned the country of the necessity of maintaining the buying power of the country, as represented mainly in wages, as a means of bringing back prosperity; and yet we see the people's representatives apparently doing their best to destroy the very plan which offers the only hope of relief. Public officials should be the last to recommend or countenance wage reductions."

HOPES RUTHLESSLY DISPELLED

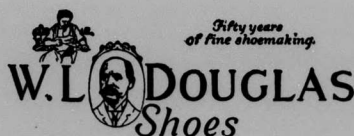
Everybody speaks hopefully about the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It is believed that General Dawes can cure our ailments just as thoroughly as he cured Germany's.—"The New Yorker."

DOESN'T APPLY TO EDITORS

Mr. Hoover asks us not to hoard money, and we won't until we get some, anyhow.—Dallas "News."

THE CORRECT NEW STYLES

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NO VOLUNTARY WAGE CUTS

The wage cutting mania is running rampant about the city hall. It has been advanced as the only means of making up deficits and reducing taxes. This mania has taken hold of many to such an extent that they cannot devise or even think of any other method of breaking into print or suggesting constructive economies. Why do we persist in fooling the people by attempting to make them believe that wage cuts of city employees will solve all apparent financial difficulties? We well know that wage cuts will only touch the tax rate to the extent of a penny or so. City employees cannot be expected to make up deficits created by city officials in the past and which deficits were not caused by overpayment of budgeted salaries. City employees are not responsible for these past mistakes of city officials and do not propose to pay for them. The charter provides that incumbents are not to be reduced in salary from that which prevailed in January of 1931. The voters approved this provision, which makes it unnecessary for city employees to take a voluntary wage reduction.—"The Office Employee."

WAGE REDUCTIONS AND BULLETS

Four lives are reported lost in clashes between police and strikers in the Dombrova coal district of Poland, where 30,000 miners are striking against a wage cut.

JACQUARD DAVENPORT BED \$77.50

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S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of February 26, 1932

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Butchers No. 115, Richard Brugge, Frank Flohr, Joseph Y. Henderson, Walter Murray, W. R. Perry, George Richardson, W. G. Smith, M. S. Maxwell. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council; from American Federation of Labor, inclosing copy of a monthly survey of business conditions; from United States Senators Hiram Johnson and Samuel Shortridge, relative to the use of California stone in the construction of federal buildings; from Senator Shortridge, with reference to the American Federation of Labor injunction bill; from Congressman Welch, with reference to the use of California stone in construction of federal buildings in California, and also regarding the salaries of federal employees; from Building Trades Council of Monterey County, relative to a wage scale hearing with the supervisors of said county, and requesting representatives of unions to be present to protect their own interests.

Referred to Trades Union Promotional League—From Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, requesting Council to appoint a committee for the month of April, for an intensive campaign for the union label, card and button.

Report of the Executive Committee—In the matter of complaint of Stage Employees No. 16 against the Capitol Decorating Company, it was discussed at length and it was agreed by both parties to adjust the differences. Committee recommended that the wage scale and agreement of the Cracker Packers' Union be indorsed, subject

to the approval of its International. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Butchers No. 115—Delegate Maxwell announced the home-coming of Local No. 115 back to the Council, and again affiliated with its International; thanked the Council for its efforts in their behalf. Grocery Clerks—Several chain stores are unfair to their union. Culinary Workers—Foster Lunches and Clinton cafeterias are unfair; look for house card when patronizing restaurants. Hatters—Requested a demand for the union label when purchasing hats. Waiters—Will actively co-operate with Council's Committee on Modification of the Volstead act on parade and meeting at the Auditorium; Leighton's is the only union cafeteria in the city. Auto Mechanics—Requested all delegates when having their machines repaired to look for the union shop card. Lithographers—Request for their label on all checks. Trackmen—Called to the attention of the Council the conditions prevailing at the car barns of the Municipal Railway relative to the janitors and trackmen. Typographical—Lockout still in force at Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Company; they requested all friends to request all hardware dealers to refrain from handling hardware sold by that firm; printers are aiding their unemployed financially and in giving them employment. Culinary Workers—Have adjusted their differences with B. G. & D. Sandwich shops in the Mission; agreement made to dismiss all suits.

Mr. Ben Leavitt addressed the Council, telling of the work of the Work Creation Committee in its efforts to find work for the unemployed.

New Business—Moved that the Council oppose any increase in car fares, and that the officers be instructed to protest before the commission; motion carried.

Receipts—\$213.97. Expenses—\$233.47.

Council adjourned at 9:55 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

NO DECREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has issued the following statement regarding unemployment, based on reports from affiliated organizations:

"February brought no general change in the unemployment situation. Although employment improved a little seasonally in a few industries, this was offset by layoffs on farms, where several thousand lost their jobs in February. According to our estimate, the number out of work at the first of February was the same as in January—8,300,000. Our weighted figures show 23 per cent out of work in industry at the first of February, compared to 23.1 per cent in January. Because millions of wage earners have been unemployed for a very long time and their resources are exhausted, the number dependent on relief is increasing daily. It will keep on increasing long after the spring season brings a slight increase in employment. Owing to unemployment, part time work and wage cuts, we estimate that over 40,000,000 persons are now living below the minimum standard for health.

"In certain trades unemployment reached a new peak this month—building, printing, metal trades and railroads. In building 62.5 per cent are out, in metal trades 36.8 per cent and in printing, which in normal times has less than 5 per cent unemployment, 17.8 per cent are now out of work. In several other trades unemployment is still very high—musicians 49 per cent, water transport 47 per cent, manufacturing 43 per cent."

RECENT DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of local unions have passed away since the last report: Henry C. Vogt, member of Municipal Carmen's Association; Oliver Luckett, Teamsters' Union No. 85; Charles Edson Stewart, Barbers' Union No. 148; John J. Moriarty, Operating Engineers' Union No. 64; William B. Robertson, Typographical Union No. 21.

JOBS FOR MILLION MEN

Advancing rapidly toward the goal of a million jobs for a million idle workers, the American Legion's campaign, in co-operation with the American Federation of Labor, Association of National Advertisers and other national organizations, is now starting its third week. During the first two weeks more than 100,000 jobs were found throughout the nation for the unemployed.

Legionnaires in California are solidly back of the drive, and the reports being received by John A. Sinclair of San Francisco, Western director for the Legion's National Employment Commission, show an enthusiastic response in all communities to the campaign. Women's clubs and service organizations are enlisting in the movement and in many cities the "block-to-block" campaign has been inaugurated to create repair work. Throughout the nation the house canvas has proved exceptionally effective and millions of dollars of immediate repair work has been pledged by householders to assist in giving unemployed workers the opportunity to earn a living.

Sinclair has announced the appointment of John C. Austin of Los Angeles, chairman of President Hoover's Employment Commission, as honorary chairman of the Legion's Employment Committee in southern California. Roy Stockton of Culver City is executive chairman of the southern drive.

According to reports received at the national headquarters of the committee in New York the campaign for work is spreading into every state.

It was stated that twenty-two communities had pledged \$8,266,510 to the campaign. Helmetta, N. J., and Willits, Calif., reported they had solved their unemployment problem.

The national campaign committee declared that organized labor is in the vanguard of the fight to find a million jobs for a million jobless workers. State Federations of Labor, central bodies and local unions, it was stated, are co-operating thoroughly with other organizations in the struggle to increase employment.

FEDERAL RESERVE REPORT

Twelfth Federal Reserve District business was slightly less active in January than in December. Industrial operations expanded by about the seasonal amount, but seasonally adjusted indexes of trade declined. Credit extended in the Twelfth District by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco rose to the highest levels in more than ten years. Prices for commodities important in the district declined further during January.

MAX A. MULDER

Public Accountant

Labor Temple 2940 Sixteenth Street
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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Independent Cleaning & Dyeing Plant, and Red Front Stores.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, Ltd., 306 Seventh.
Tait's, 24 Ellis.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

QUOTA OR NO QUOTA

Before the Oakland Rotary Club yesterday V. S. McClatchy spoke on behalf of the California Joint Immigration Committee on the vexed subject of immigration quota for Japan. He spoke in answer to a similar address made a few weeks before by Samuel Hume, representing the California Council on Oriental Relations, organized recently in Berkeley to promote grant of quota to Japan.

The speaker said that other organizations of state and national scope, long established, with widely differing memberships and purposes, and impelled in this matter only by desire for national welfare as they see it, are actively opposing such grant of quota. Among them are the National organizations of the American Legion, the American Federation of Labor and the National Grange and their California state bodies, as well as the Native Sons of the Golden West; also the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, comprising seventy affiliated organizations such as the Sons of the American Revolution, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Military Order of the World War, Ladies of the G. A. R., Immigration Restriction Association, National Sojourners, etc.

McClatchy said that all these organizations had investigated the subject, a special national committee of the Legion devoting months thereto and submitting a 42-page report with recommendations upon which action was based; that Congress, after three months' consideration, discarded quota for Asiatics as a solution of the existing problem; that the California Legislature, in 1923 and again in 1929, took similar action with only one dissenting vote; that in no case has such action been reversed or modified; that the reasons which induced that course are more potent today, strengthened by our experience and the existing conditions in the Far East; and that no American citizen should make decision in the matter until conversant with the facts.

The five plans, including quota for Asia, considered by Congress in 1924, were explained, with the reasons which induced elimination of all except that providing for "exclusion of aliens ineligible for citizenship"; and the rise and progress of the movement for Japanese quota, with the reasons therefor, were outlined, together with the results which will or may follow in the wake of its adoption. The question, the speaker said, is not "Shall we grant quota to Japan?" but "Shall we, by such grant of quota, force or encourage the results referred to?"

GOVERNOR PINCHOT DISAPPOINTED

Governor Pinchot allowed the Talbot \$10,000,000 "unemployment relief" bill to become a law without his signature, says a Harrisburg, Pa., dispatch. The attorney general gave an advisory opinion that the measure was unconstitutional. The Legislature refused to enact the governor's proposed measures which would have provided, within constitutional limits, about \$40,000,000 for unemployment relief.

"I cannot sign this bill because it is not fit to be signed," Governor Pinchot said. "But I cannot veto it because there is a chance, however remote, that it might be held constitutional, and so give some relief to the unemployed and save the commonwealth from the disgrace of refusing to help her people. I cannot destroy that chance."

IN THE HARNESS TO THE LAST

Timothy P. Quinn, one of the "boy orators" who took part in the first meeting of the Knights of Labor—years before the American Federation of Labor was organized—died suddenly last week in Chicago while addressing a meeting of the Cook County Taxpayers' Federation.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

The meeting of the San Francisco Building Trades Council at its meeting on Thursday, February 25, transacted an unusually large amount of business. The report of Business Agent F. P. Nicholas came in for considerable discussion, in consequence of which the secretary was ordered to communicate with city officials regarding cheap labor employed on city work, including painting and electrical work. Complaint also was made against ornamental plasterers' work on the Fine Arts building being left in an uncompleted condition.

Carpenters' Union No. 22 extended an invitation to delegates and their families to attend an entertainment and dance commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of its organization.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the proposed Marin Municipal Ferries.

Charles R. Gurney, secretary of the Alameda County Building Trades Council, was a visitor and addressed the Council.

At the meeting of the Council held on Thursday, February 18, it was announced that City Administrator Cleary and Director of Public Works Worden had given assurance that hereafter all work under \$1000 would be performed by employees of the Board of Public Works, instead of under contract.

LOCAL COMPANY'S EXPENDITURES

Measured by construction achievements and investment of capital, 1931 was, next to 1930, the greatest year in the history of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. The budget for new building alone totaled \$30,000,000, an amount exceeded only by the record expenditure of \$48,848,744 for construction in 1930. Added to the \$30,000,000 was an appropriation of \$20,000,000 for routine operation, maintenance and business building, bringing the 1931 outlay to \$50,000,000. Of this amount, \$25,000,000 was paid in wages to approximately 14,000 California workers. Fifteen millions additional went for the purchase of locally made equipment, materials and supplies, thus providing employment for thousands in other industries. These huge expenditures—forty-eight millions in 1930 and thirty millions in 1931, in addition to vast amounts for regular operations—show the P. G. and E. response to President Hoover's appeal to industry in 1929 to relieve unemployment, according to the company's house organ, "P. G. and E. Progress."

Help the Tailors' Union to combat unemployment by ordering your next suit from a tailor who has the right to sew the union label into each garment.



UNEMPLOYMENT HEARINGS

The State Unemployment Commission, composed of Archbishop Hanna, Mrs. Rheba Crawford Spivalo, Harry J. Bauer, O. K. Cushing and Will J. French, has made public a schedule of meetings and the subjects on which opinions are desired.

These public hearings are provided for by the law that created the commission, which is authorized to study all problems relating to unemployment and to recommend legislation toward solution of these problems. The hearings are to be held in April and May, the dates for San Francisco having been fixed for April 27-28 and for Oakland April 29.

Under the general topic of "Emergency Unemployment Relief" the commission announcement says that it expects the discussion to provide opinions on the following listed questions:

Should the state make appropriations for emergency unemployment relief? Should there be any maximum limitation to the amount of state aid granted to any given municipality, and, if so, what? If the state should grant aid for public relief, what standards, if any, in the distribution of such aid should it require of municipalities? What are the best methods of furnishing unemployment relief in the respective communities of our state?

Other general topics are: Stabilization of employment, technological unemployment, occupational changes and age limits in industry, restriction of hours of labor, public works, unemployment reserves and compensation, employment offices, other suggestions and proposals.

Those who wish to appear before the commission or to have their views presented in written form are requested to communicate with Dr. Louis Bloch, secretary of the commission, 1095 Market street.

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Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.
Baggage Messengers—Meets 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters No. 44—Meets 4th Monday, Shakespear Hall, 15th and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Bollermakers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meets 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meets Wednesdays at Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Mike Guerra, 1479 Shafter ave.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.
Chauffeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Building.
Capmakers No. 9—D. Feldman, 725 Grove, San Francisco.
Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 209 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meets 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meets 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Federation of Administrators—Kathryn Sproul, Sec., Horace Mann Junior High School.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.
Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 88—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Garage Employees—Meets 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—
Grocery Clerks—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Avenue.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Janitors No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ladies' Auxiliary, Trades Union Promotional League—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, room 315, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Machinists No. 68—Meets Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Sec., A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Avenue.
Marine Engineers—Beneficial Assn.—Room K, Ferry Building.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Pouratt, Room 21, Ferry Building.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.
Metal Polishers—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday.
Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meets last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday, 156 Golden Gate Avenue.
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.
Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.
Retail Dyers and Cleaners No. 18182—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Dee Davis, Sec., 862 Third.
Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Avenue. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausagemakers—Meet at 3053 Sixteenth. Thursdays.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meets 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Avenue, Oakland, Calif.
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 411, 163 Sutter.
Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 Ninth.
Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meets Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.
Walters No. 30—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 9 p. m.; all other Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meets 2nd Wednesday, 8 p. m.; 4th Wednesday, 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

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Assets.....	\$153,060,611.32
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	6,050,000.00
Pension Fund over \$760,000.00,	
standing on Books at	1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly
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Monthly and Compounded Quarterly,
and may be withdrawn quarterly.

THE LABOR CLARION

welcomes contributions from officers and members of local unions relative to matters of interest to the labor movement or to their craft. Let your fellow union men know what you are doing, invite their assistance and keep in touch with the labor movement generally through the Labor Clarion. If your union does not subscribe to the official paper for its membership, bring the subject up for discussion and find out why. Patronize the advertisers in YOUR newspaper.

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